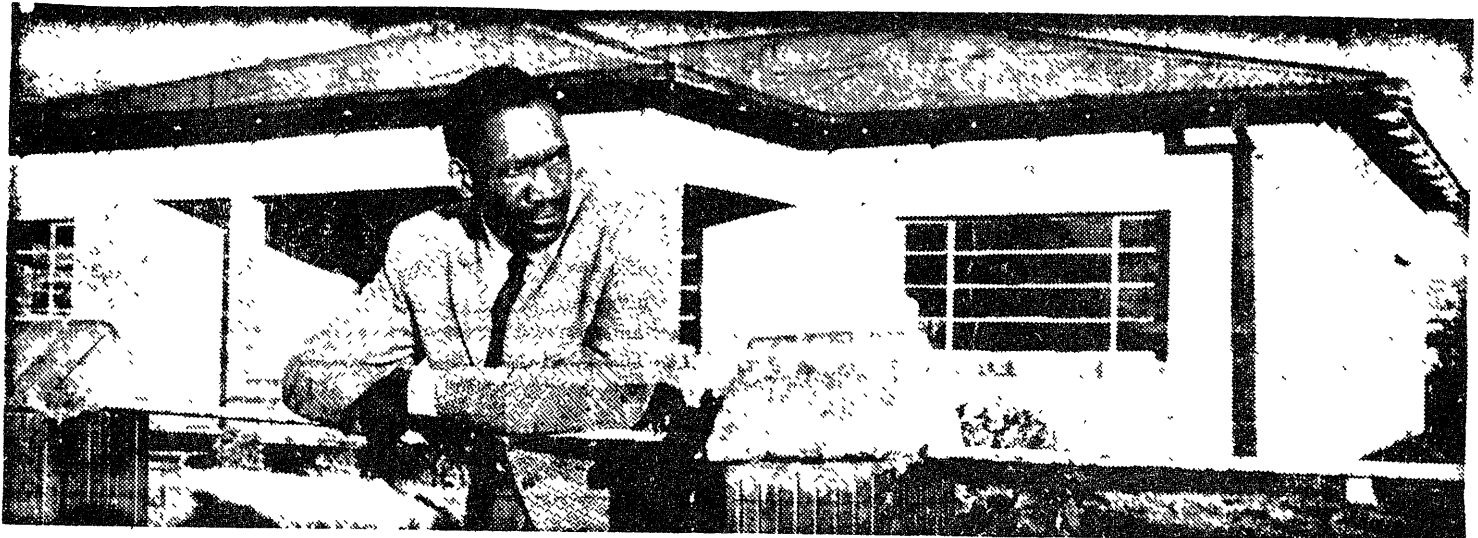


AZANIA COMBAT

Vol. 1

1970

No. 5



MANGALISO SOBUKWE in front of the house to which he is confined for 12 hours a day in Kimberly.

LONG LIVE THE GLORIOUS 21st OF MARCH

The 21st of March was firmly endorsed by progressive people all over the world as the most significant date on the calendar of the Azanian liberation struggle this year when thousands joined in mass rallies, demonstrations and marches to commemorate the brutal massacre of 83 patriots during the historic Positive Action Campaign launched by the Pan Africanist Congress, at Sharpeville and Langa, in South Africa, on March 21, 1960. Several messages of solidarity were cabled to the External Mission Headquarters of the P.A.C. in Dar es Salaam and others were delivered to offices of the Movement in Nairobi, Cairo, Sierra Leone and to the main office of the Mission to Europe and the Americas in London. At a rally in London the Acting President of PAC, P.K. Leballo, told a packed hall that March 21, 1960 closed the chapter of peaceful protests and non-violence and opened a new brilliant one of heroic armed struggle. He recalled the determination with which PAC freedom fighters had mounted armed campaigns in various parts of South Africa, against fearful odds, and the equal determination of those in the External Mission to rejoin the underground: "As amply demonstrated by our guerillas who sliced through Portuguese Security forces who attempted to prevent them from passing through Mozambique in 1968 and later," said Comrade Leballo.

(Continued on Page 2)

WORLD COMMEMORATES 10th ANNIVERSARY OF
SHARPEVILLE MASSACRES

The Acting President of the P.A.C. stressed that the liberation movement was basing the struggle on a protracted people's war. He said the March 21 campaign was an unprecedented success in the history of the struggle because PAC had carried out intensive work amongst the masses, particularly amongst the illiterate and semi-literate Azanians who are the most ruthlessly oppressed class in our society. Leballo hailed Sobukwe for his wise leadership and the multiple sacrifices he had made for his people's freedom, he pledged ever lasting loyalty to the President's correct ideas and stressed that March 21 is not a simple day of mourning: "It is a day on which we pay tribute to the heroism of our martyrs, as well as a day of solemn rededication to the cause for which they laid down their lives", concluded Comrade Leballo, amid thunderous applause from more than 300 supporters of the Azanian struggle in the St. Bride's Institute Hall.

Militant solidarity messages delivered

Before Comrade Leballo rose to deliver his dynamic speech fraternal organisations from South West Africa, Angola, Malaya, Britain, Ireland and Canada delivered militant messages of solidarity with the Azanian people and their vanguard movement, the P.A.C. Several speakers quoted Sobukwe's famous declaration: "From now on we are not only prepared to die for our freedom but we shall kill for it as well". A full report on the messages of solidarity appear on Page 10.

On Sobukwe the London "Observer" carried the following report the following day (March 22): "While South African exiles in London were commemorating Sharpeville yesterday, totally cut off from any kind of participation was the man whose non-violent protest campaign against Pass Laws led to that historic massacre of his followers 10 years ago. A friend who saw him last week reports that Robert Sobukwe, the former chief of the now banned Pan African Congress, is in remarkable good shape, considering his isolation and long ordeal.

He was jailed after Sharpeville, and spent nine years almost entirely alone, mostly on Robben Island, the prison colony off the Cape. He was let out a year ago unexpectedly, and now lives under close surveillance in the African location of the hot dry mining town of Kimberly. He has recovered his health since he first emerged; he has put on 20lbs and has lost a nervous habit of looking behind him; he has got back his easy laugh, his warm manner and his articulate speech. He has the style as much of an academic as of a politician, and he talks about current affairs with critical detachment. Under South African law, not a word of what he says can be quoted by the press."

The report goes on to say Sobukwe is finishing a book on his

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIALTHE P.A.C. IS 11 YEARS OLD

Fresh from the internationally successful Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the historic March 21 Positive Action Campaign the Pan Africanist Congress celebrated its eleventh birthday on April 6, this year. Developments in the Azanian liberation struggle over the past eleven years vindicate the just statement that the birth of PAC delivered to the African people their first authentic revolutionary movement.

On March 21, 1960, led by our Great Leader, Mangaliso Sobukwe, we took the last steps along the path of non-violence, hence when we paid tribute to the martyrs who fell during the Positive Action Campaign at Sharpeville and other places we also saluted the comrades who blazed the early path of the armed struggle with pangas and fire at Paarl, Queenstown, Qamata, Bushoe Bridge, Krugersdorp and Cato Manor.

The Azanian people's fight for liberation is similar to struggles for liberation that have been fought elsewhere in the world and for this reason the P.A.C. freedom fighters have closely studied the revolutionary wars of Russia, China, Albania, Algeria, Cuba and Vietnam. Accordingly the experiences of these great struggles have provided us with powerful theoretical ammunition, and this is being articulated to suit our own concrete conditions.

Developing the struggle in the country-side

The greatest lesson we have learnt is the importance of building guerilla bases in the country-side; this lesson emerges most strongly in the history of the great Chinese revolution, led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Facts on the development, by PAC, of the struggle in the country-side are supported by the persecution through arrests and imprisonment of several of our activists in places like Victoria West, Graaff Reinet, Molteno, Gankaskop, Steinburg and Oudtshoorn.

Working closely with the heavily oppressed peasants and farm labourers PAC activists are building bases in the country-side as launching pads for our guerilla forces. The concrete conditions in Azania demand close co-ordination between fighters in the country-side and urban guerillas, if the enemy's large armed forces must be fully stretched, pinned down through armed attacks in the rural areas and systematic demolition of his communications in the main towns and cities, before he is finally wiped out.

Our mortal enemies, the settler fascists and their imperialist masters, recognise the potential of the liberation movement. Last month the Commandant of the settler army, Heinstra, said in Ficksburg: "South Africa will soon be involved in a war within her borders". It has taken us only eleven years to create this revolutionary atmosphere but we are ready for a protracted struggle.

SOBUKWE TO SEE BROTHER FOR FIRST TIME IN
TEN YEARS (Continued from P 2)

childhood (he was born of a peasant family in Graaff Reinet 45 years ago and struggled through all stages of schooling up to University doing odd jobs on week-ends). The Observer points out that Sobukwe is closely watched by the Special Branch, "cannot travel outside Kimberly and can see only one visitor at a time: a policeman has moved into the house next door, Next month he will be able, for the first time in 10 years, to see his brother, Bishop Sobukwe, one of the two Anglican bishops in South Africa".

Still a prisoner

For all practical purposes Sobukwe is still a prisoner. He lives under a house arrest ban which confines him to the house on Page One for 12 hours a day. As reported above, like in prison he can only receive one visitor at a time; several South African newspapers have confirmed that he is constantly under police surveillance, they dog his every movement. That he has succeeded to take his ten year ordeal in its stride and has never compromised on his principles, to struggle for the total liberation of Azania, is indeed a remarkable feat and proves that genuine leadership quality. It is these assets which have endeared to the entire African people of Azania.

Sharpeville in other centres

Almost all the governments and ruling parties in Africa saluted the 10th Anniversary. In Dar es Salaam, at a rally organised by the P.A.C., Minister of Commerce & Industries Abdulrahman Babu (a veteran of the Zanzibar revolution) spoke: "The deaths of Sharpeville crystallised the revolutionary struggle against imperialism ... They had exposed the myth that Africa would win freedom without armed struggle" said Minister Babu whilst resolutely promising that "The people of Tanzania are prepared to march at anytime to share with our brothers in the struggle in Azania". On the same occasion the Deputy Chairman of the PAC Revolutionary Command, T.M. Ntantala declared: "Our cry is one man one rifle. Only by meeting reactionary violence of the oppressors with revolutionary violence of the people can we really liberate ourselves". Arnaoutoglu Hall, where the rally was held, was packed to capacity and representatives of ZANU, SWAPO and other liberation movements also spoke at the PAC rally. The Guinean Ambassador to Tanzania delivered a message of solidarity and so did a diplomat from the UAR Embassy. Others who spoke came from TANU, UWT, AATUF and the Students Revolutionary Front.

In Khartoum the Deputy President of the Sudanese Revolutionary Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice, Babiker Awadalla denounced U.S. and British imperialism for supporting savage South African white fascist rule, reports Hsinhua (032511). The Deputy President assured that the Sudanese Government is determined to fight these regimes until they are eliminated.

(Continued on Page 5)

FACTS FROM AN INQUEST INTO THE DEATH
OF IMAN HAROUN, ACCUSED OF WORKING
FOR P.A.C. AT HOME AND ABROAD

Cape Town.--A member of the House of Parliament and leading South African newspapers have called on the government to appoint an authoritative judicial commission to investigate the circumstances that led to the death of the respected Moslem leader, Imam Abdullah Haroun, who died whilst held under the Terrorism Act in Maitland Police Station, 1st September.

The public outcry over the mysterious death of Imam Haroun revived after an unpopular verdict that he died of "natural causes" by a magistrate who admitted that he could not determine how most of the injuries found in the exhumed body of the deceased were inflicted. The police claimed that Imam Haroun died after slipping down a flight of stairs, causing his family lawyer to pose the pertinent question: "What gymnastic feat would a falling man have to perform to accomplish this?" The post-mortem had disclosed that the Imam's body had 26 bruises, a haematoma on his back, a broken seventh right rib and not a scratch on the buttocks of the man who was supposed to have slipped down a flight of stairs.

The Cape Times said in its editorial the morning after the conclusion of the inquest, on March 11: "It would be a mistake to attribute public anxiety to sentimentality, to 'humanism' or to a civilised community's concern with ideas of abstract justice ... We are labelled before the world as an authoritarian country which, in the name of security, has taken the right to throw people into gaol, to keep them there incommunicado and for as long as the police desire ... In these circumstances even a political and police administration made up of angels would be suspect".

Govt. pathologist agrees with family lawyer

The decision of the inquest magistrate, J.S.P. Kuhn, was predictable, as in all cases of this nature the claims of the security police are invariably upheld, but it went against the best expert evidence available, from government pathologist Dr. T.G. Schwar and Cape Town University's senior lecturer in surgery Dr. Percy Helman, who was present at an inspection in loco of the stairs where Imam Haroun is alleged to have fallen.

The Johannesburg weekly, Post, published the following record of the cross-examination of Dr. Schwar, conducted by Imam's family lawyer, on March 15: "What gymnastic feat would a falling man have to perform to accomplish this? The bruises could not all have been caused by a fall. Were some not fresher than others?-- Yes.

Mr. Cooper: Were the bruises on the body consistent with

(Turn to next Page)

FACTS FROM INQUEST (Continued)

with assault on the deceased.- They could be due to trauma inflicted on the deceased.

Mr. Cooper: Assault? Inflicted trauma.

Dr. Schwar conceded two particular injuries were similar to injuries seen on a victim who had been hit with a stick or similar instrument".

The Cape Times recorded the following answer, "I quite agree", which was Dr. Schwar's reply to lawyer W.E. Cooper's question: "Could the trauma you found have been caused by a fall down the stairs as described to the court? Major Genis (in charge of Imam Haroun's case) made it perfectly clear that he slipped down the stairs on his buttocks. This description does not account for all the bruises.

In his evidence Dr. Helman said: "I personally think injuries were partly to blame for the patient's death".

Involvement with PAC

Mrs. Cathrine Taylor, an Opposition Party M.P., told a reporter of the Johannesburg Sunday Times (March 15) that the revelations made at the inquest called for "an immediate investigation at the highest level". She also said these revelations, coupled with disclosures from other similar cases, "cast an ugly doubt on the manner in which prisoners are being treated and interrogations under the 180-day clause are taking place". In the same report the Sunday Times also published a statement from Major Genis accusing Imam Haroun of being a security risk on the state. Imam Haroun was taken into custody in May last year after they had received information that:

- * He had been instructed to recruit students going overseas to study and young Moslem pilgrims going to Mecca to train as terrorists in China.
- * He was active in furthering the banned Pan Africanist Congress and recruiting new members.
- * He received thousands of rands from overseas for unlawful purposes
- * He contravened exchange regulations by taking thousands of rands out of South Africa unlawfully for use by political exiles.
- * He visited terrorist headquarters in Cairo and made contact with members of P.A.C. there.
- * Outside South Africa he had discussions with known terrorists and received instructions from them.

(Turn to page 8)

PROGRESSIVE BRITISH PAPER SLAMS
ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

London.-The organ of the Communist Party of Britain, Marxist-Leninist, has severely criticised Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement and its sister liberal and revisionist groups for the disgusting spectacle they performed in Trafalgar Square on March 21 and described the whole jamboree as "the poorest possible commemoration" of the atrocity committed by white fascist police at Sharpeville and Langa in 1960.

The CPB Organ, THE WORKER, says in the editorial of the April issue: "The revisionist backed Anti-Apartheid, A.N.C. and other liberal, reformist organisations have really outdone themselves this time in political ineptitude and bad taste. Their staging in Trafalgar Square of a mock enactment of the Sharpeville massacre, which the bourgeois press loved so much that pictures of it appeared on every Sunday front page the day after, was the poorest possible commemoration of this atrocity perpetrated by the white fascist minority government of South Africa".

The Worker went on to correctly point out that "The truth of Sharpeville was that this mass, non-violent protest against the pass laws marked the last time that any faith would be put by the African people in Gandhian methods - the end in fact of just such displays as that in Trafalgar Square. Henceforth the leadership of the African people by such organisations as the Pan Africanist Congress would be in armed struggle, people's war. It is not by tears wrung from liberals at the vulgarisation of African suffering that the African people will free themselves but by their own fighting efforts. If charades are to be staged in Trafalgar Square, let them be of Africans and their allies taking up weapons and driving the white fascist imperialist stooges of southern Africa out of their land for all time!"

ANTI-COLONIALIST M.P.s SUPPORT
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

London.-Three Members of the British House of Commons sent messages to the London office of the Pan Africanist Congress praising the efforts of Azanian freedom fighters in the struggle against settler domination and pledging their continuous support for the just cause. The three MPs, Mr. Frank Judd, Mr. Andrew Faulds and Miss Bernadette Devlin, sent their messages to mark the 10th Anniversary of the Sharpeville-Langa massacres.

The P.A.C. has expressed gratitude for this support and re-assured, in return, its unfailing support to the British working class in their struggle against capitalist exploitation and against colonial domination in Northern Ireland.

IMAM HAROUN AND P.A.C. (Cont.)

* He was in secret contact with terrorists outside the country.

Summing up his case Mr. Cooper recalled that one of policemen who participated in interrogating the Imam, Detective Sgt. Van Wyk, had said the deceased was reluctant to make a statement. Quoting from earlier evidence he submitted that Sgt. van Wyk said he had finally obtained a statement from the Imam between July 2 and 11. It was precisely during that time that Imam Haroun, according to the same policeman, started complaining of chest troubles: "The pains in the Imam's chest coincided with Sgt van Wyk obtaining a statement. I say that Sgt van Wyk resorted to violence", said Mr. Cooper.

Up to white voters

The Sunday Times in its editorial comment threw the matter to the country's only voters, in view of the coming general election in April: "Well, it's up to you to vote for detention without trial, if that's how you feel about it. But don't say it couldn't happen to you. It could, you know. Ask the Hersigtes". (The Hersigtes are the break away Afrikaners from the National Party whose leaders have been harassed by security police over the past few months).

COMBAT Editors note: Before he died Imam Haroun smuggled out an important letter from inside gaol in which he described the interrogation and torturing he was being subjected to, parts of the letter were read during a service in his honour at St. Paul's Cathedral, in London. Imam Haroun also gave the names of the traitors who put the security police on him; PAC revolutionaries have sworn to avenge the great man's death.

MORE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH:

Port Elizabeth (Cape Province).--A National Party supporter from Benoni, Transvaal, asked settler premier Vorster to explain how some of his cabinet colleagues had made their money. Vorster announced angrily, during a meeting here, that police would visit the questioner. The next day a brigadier and colonel of the South African security police visited the man, from the London Times (12/3/70).

Johannesburg.--White South Africans will soon risk a fine of £200 or 2 years in prison if they fail to ensure that black servants live in separate quarters closed from the main building with separate entrance, washing and toilet facilities. The new rules include a ban on all non-white servants who work in "white areas" having visitors (including spouses) between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. The penalty for breaking this clause is also £200 or 2 years imprisonment, (S. Times-5/7/70).

SHARPEVILLE COMMEMORATION DEMONSTRATIONS
(Continued from Page 4)

Victor Mayekiso, Chief Representative of the P.A.C. in the United Arab Republic, told a meeting of freedom fighters from Africa and Asia, which was also attended by diplomats from the two continents, that: "In Azania, we have accepted the truth that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun'. The Azanian people have learnt, by negative example, that the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys".

Mayekiso, who in South Africa was Regional Chairman of the Witwatersrand, correctly pointed out: "The imperialists and colonialists have used racialism as a tool to rob the raw materials and markets in Azania and other parts of Africa. Therefore, our task is not only to sweep racism in Azania but to crush imperialism also". Others who spoke were a representative of the U.A.R. Government, ZANU and the Palestine Liberation Movement (Al Fatah).

The Chief Representative of the Pan Africanist Congress in West Africa, Colben V. Mngaza, from his base in Sierra Leone organised a students march to the residence of the Acting Governor's residence and they were received by the Prime Minister, Siaka Stevens, External Affairs Minister, Cyril Foray, and the Acting Governor General, Justice Banja. The students presented the Government officials with a resolution asking them to contact brother African states and ask them to declare March 21 a holiday all over the Continent. The OAU already recognises the day as an International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as does the UN. The Daily Mail in Freetown carried the story as its lead on the front page and devoted two issues to a PAC produced feature article on the background to Sharpeville.

In Nairobi the Kenya Foreign Minister, Dr. Njoroge Mungai went on the air and on television to denounce apartheid, fascism and pledged that Kenya would support the Azanian people until final victory. Dr. Mungai, who studied in Sobukwe's old University College, Fort Hare, also received the PAC representative in Nairobi, Elias Ntloedibe, former Regional Chairman of the Northern Transvaal, who also featured on the Voice of Kenya T.V.

P.A.C. and other Azanian students organised rallies, meetings and other demonstration in Addis Ababa, Achen (West Germany) and in the United States of America. Demonstrations in support of the Azanian liberation struggle and in memory of the martyrs of Sharpeville, Langa, Vanderbijl Park, Nyanga, Cato Manor and other places were also held in Dublin, Melbourne, Auckland Nottingham. From Copenhagen the Danish Government announced that it would make a special contribution of £64,000 to the UN Scholarship and Trust Fund for Southern Africa, to mark the 10th Anniversary of the massacres.

March 21 Messages of Solidarity:

Peking: The Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association issued the following message: "The bloody massacre of African freedom fighters perpetrated by the South African apartheid regime ten years ago and the policy of oppression, exploitation and discrimination against Azanian people ... have taught the Azanian people that the only answer to the counter-revolutionary violence by which the South African regime maintains itself is organised armed revolution". The message continued to say, "The situation in South Africa is becoming excellent. The armed struggle led by the Pan Africanist Congress which broke out in 1961, with its flames kindled in paarl, Qamata, Bushoe Bridge, Queenstown, etc., is developing in spite of ruthless, stepped-up suppression suppression".

London: And here are the messages which were delivered at the rally organised by the P.A.C.: "The Communist Party of Britain (Marxist-Leninist) associates itself fully with the determination of the Pan Africanist Congress never to let the hideous atrocity of the Sharpeville be forgotten. The murder of 69 unarmed men, women and children ... is a blood debt the African people will surely rise up in their armed might to pay in full".

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement: "The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement of Britain and Ireland vehemently condemns all aggressive acts of U.S.-British imperialism and its No.1 accomplice Soviet imperialism on the people of Azania and we express our most resolute support for the people of Azania and the Pan Africanist Congress in their unflinching struggle".

People's Party of Malaya: "The rapid development of the struggle of the Azanian people is a reflection of the sharpening class struggle of the oppressed peoples within the country. Sharpeville, hence marks an important milestone in the struggle."

The English Communist Movement's message was headed "ESCALATE PEOPLE'S WAR! AVENGE THE SHARPEVILLE MARTYRS!" The speaker pledged eternal support to the P.A.C. and the people of Azania from their English working brothers.

The Irish Communist Movement: "This week-end in Dublin, a militant rally is being held to commemorate Sharpeville Day. Our struggle is your struggle, for the only path to liberation lies in opposition to imperialism, following the path of people's war blazed out by Chairman Mao Tsetung and the people of China".

Canadian Communist Movement: "Living in Canada, in the heartland of imperialism our deathblows against imperialism will be a contribution to our class brothers the world over. This is the basis of our solidarity with the Azanian people. We deeply recognise our debt to the Sharpeville martyrs and will repay blood debts with blood".

extra special news from the South

ARMED STRUGGLE BREAKS OUT IN EARNEST IN
LESOTHO

Maseru.--As the crisis precipitated by the illegal declaration of a state of emergency after this country's first general elections since independence the whole of Lesotho is gripped in an intense armed struggle: police patrols and police stations have been attacked in several places and the Government has reacted with harsh and violent measures. The Pan Africanist Congress has been openly accused of "assisting subversive elements". As a result a number of the P.A.C.'s leading officials at the National Headquarters here have been arrested, along with members of the Basutoland Congress Party, which won the general elections.

It is known that South Africa is deeply worried by the widespread armed struggle, hence the circulation of reports from reliable sources that detained PAC men will be handed back to the Pretoria fascists and a statement in the South African border town with Lesotho, Ficksburg, that "South Africa will soon be involved in a war within her borders," (this was also broadcast by the BBC in March). Para-military police recently raided the residential quarters of PAC refugees and destroyed the buildings, which were built with money from sympathetic bodies overseas, after a thorough search of the premises.

Policemen killed

Leabua's illegal administration has admitted that clashes have taken place between his police and armed guerillas in the northern parts of Lesotho. What they do not admit are the exact locations where fighting has broken out, except for Lephahle, Leribe district, Kae, Mokhotlong and Kasa, also in the Leribe district. There have been armed attacks even on Maseru Police Stations and these have led to the return of the full dusk to dawn curfew regulations (reported by the Guardian in London, April 7). More than sixty policemen have been killed in fighting in Qalabane, Thaba Peehlea, in the Mafeteng district; Thaba Putsoa, Maseru district; Makhoakhoeng; Butha Buthe; Sekubu, in the Butha Buthe district; Teyateyaneng; and in Matsieng, the royal Kraal of the exiled King, Moshoeshe II.

Police have been unearthing rifles and home made bombs, they have accused the P.A.C. of manufacturing indigenous weapons and the home of P.A.C. Acting President Potlako Leballo's sister was recently raided by 12 para-military police, armed with automatic weapons. They dug holes in the house and pressed for an explanation for the unwarranted violation of property their leader said they had information that Leballo was back in Lesotho to lead the armed struggle. Several homes of BCP supporters have been burned down elsewhere in Lesotho, the worst damage was in Mathebe where close to a hundred houses were gutted by fire.

(Continued on Page 12)

FLAMES OF ARMED STRUGGLE IN LESOTHO
(Continued from Page 11)

Amongst the leaders of the P.A.C who have been arrested are Elliot Mfana, National Organiser; Pearce L. Gqobose, Acting Treasurer-General; Reuben Rigala, Secretary at National Headquarters; Reggie Xokelelo and Douglas Suntele, Members of the National Executive Committee. Two other members of PAC were arrested soon after the emergency had been declared, they are Joe Molofi and Vincent Hlabisa. As from April 7 the Privy Council's Judicial Commission in London was listening to an appeal by Molofi against deportation to South Africa by Leabua. At the time of going to press the results had not come out.

Torture by Deputy Premier alleged

Several people suspected of supporting the armed struggle have been dragged by the Chiang Kai Shek trained National Party of Leabua's young pioneers to the home of Chief Masirebane, the deputy premier so-called. The Chief has personally taken part in whipping and other methods of torture, including the pressing of men's private parts between palms. Since the constitution has been "suspended" by Leabua the victims have no recourse to the law courts. These atrocities have alienated Leabua from many of his supporters who are now turning to the opposition Party, which in fact is the legal government.

COMBATVIEW: Leabua and his henchmen are merely 'lifting rocks to drop them on their own feet'. Their long record of persecuting the Sotho people have actively mobilised the people against them and now the long arm of revolutionary justice is reaching out for their necks. We warned in our last issue that if Leabua "opts for imposing his rule through reactionary violence the people will retaliate with revolutionary violence"; we have been vindicated. No amount of jailing, deportations and torture can put down the flames of armed struggle. The people's victory is assured, and so is Leabua's doom. Even the bourgeois press (see the Guardian of April 7) is hinting that he has lost control of vast parts of the country to the forces spearheading the struggle.

PAC SALUTES NGOUABI FOR CRUSHING COUP

Dar es Salaam.-The office of the Pan Africanist Congress here has sent a message to President Nguabi of Congo-Brazzaville congratulating him for personally leading the country's armed forces in crushing a counter revolutionary coup last March.

The P.A.C. denounced the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs for attempting to overthrow the popular Government of the People's Republic of the Congo. By taking up arms to defend the revolution the people of the Congo had demonstrated a high degree of vigilance, said the PAC message.

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A SPECIAL PAMPHLET ON THE BACKGROUND TO SHARPEVILLE,
THE PATH AHEAD FOR THE AZANIAN REVOLUTION AND A DETAILED
ANALYSIS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN MAY, 1970. COPIES WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR TWO SHILLINGS
AND SIXPENCE (2/6), INCLUDING POSTAGE, FROM THE CIRCULATION
DEPARTMENT OF AZANIA COMBAT or from:

The Department of Publicity and Information
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
P.O. Box 2412
DAR ES SALAAM - Tanzania.

Page 2 DAILY MAIL Monday March 23, 1970

On March 21, 1960, trigger-happy fascist South African police opened fire

THE NATIONALIST

Saturday, March 21 1970 3

AFTER SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE

THE IRISH PRESS, W

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MONDAY MARCH 23, 1970

STUDENTS MARCH 21

STUDENTS UNION, of Fourah Bay
has suggested that March 21 every
year as a national holiday in
memory of the 83 Afri-
cans killed by South African Security
forces on March 21, 1960.

Africans mass
settler regime
firm against
Rhodesia and
Azania's
fight

THE ARMED STRUGGLE

and post-Sharpeville era By
the pre-Sharpeville era was
of non-violent struggle The
Sharpeville era is the period of
struggle.

The crowd begins to gather at the
African township of Sharpeville
south of Johannesburg. This picture
was taken a few hours before white
police opened fire with live-guns.
The demonstration was against the
law requiring Africans to carry
passes



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TEN YEARS ago earth-shaking events
took place in South Africa. On March 21,
1960, the Pan Africanist Congress, which
had emerged into the political scene barely
12 months ago, launched a Positive Action
Campaign against the country's much hated
pass laws, sparking off a nation-wide re-
sponse hitherto unrecorded in the annals
of South African history.

Panic stricken, the enforcers of apartheid oppres-

defences beyond lay the
Portuguese territories, An-
gola and Mozambique. the
British High Commission
Territories, South West
Africa, and ultimately
South Africa itself
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anskei), 1962 (executed)

lanana Mtuta, Ntlonze (Transkei
2 (killed in combat); Polisa Tina
nza (Transkei), 1962 (killed
bat). Polisa Tina, Ntlonze (Tra
1962 (killed in combat); Many
Ntlonze (Transkei), 1962 (killed
bat); Nyanisile Dela Ntlo



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